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T

TRALI - trapezoid

TRALI (TRALI) transfusion-related acute lung injury.

tramadol hydrochloride (tra·ma·dol hy·dro·chlo·ride) (tram'ə-dol") opioid analgesic used for the treatment of moderate to moderately severe pain following surgical procedures and oral surgery; administered orally.

tramazoline hydrochloride (tra·maz·o·line hy·dro·chlo·ride) (trə-mə·zə·līn) an adrenergic compound used intranasally as a decongestant.

trance (trance) (trans) a state of altered consciousness characterized by heightened focal awareness and reduced peripheral awareness; a sleeplike state of reduced consciousness and activity.

hypnotic t. the state induced by hypnosis.

Trandate (Tran·date) (tran'dāt) trademark for a preparation of labetalol hydrochloride.

trandolapril (tran·do·la·pril) (tran·do'lə-pril") an angiotensin-converting inhibitor used in the treatment of hypertension and post-myocardial infarction congestive heart failure or left ventricular dysfunction; administered orally.

tranexamic acid (tran·ex·am·ic ac·id) (tran'æk-sam'ik) an antifibrinolytic acts by competitively inhibiting activation of plasminogen; it is used as a hemostatic for the prophylaxis and treatment of severe hemorrhage associated with excessive fibrinolysis, such as that following oral surgery in patients with hemophilia;

transfusion (trans·fu·sion) (trans-fu'zhən) [L. *transfusio*] the introduction of whole blood or blood components directly into the bloodstream. Cf. infusion.

autologous t. autotransfusion.

direct t. immediate t.

exchange t. , exsanguination t. repetitive withdrawal of small amounts of blood and replacement with donor blood, until a large proportion of the blood volume has been exchanged; used primarily in newborn infants with erythroblastosis fetalis and sometimes in patients with various other blood conditions. Called also replacement t. and substitution t.

fetomaternal t. transplacental passage of fetal blood into the circulation of the mother; in small amounts it may go unnoticed, but in larger amounts it can cause anemia or edema in the fetus.

immediate t. the transfer of blood from one person to another without use of an intermediate container or anticoagulant. Called also direct t.

indirect t. transfer of blood from a donor to a flask or other container, and then to the recipient. Called also mediate t.

intraperitoneal t. infusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity; see intrauterine t.

intrauterine t. transfusion performed on an unborn infant in utero, often referring to transfusion of Rh-negative blood into the infant's peritoneal cavity in the treatment of erythroblastosis fetalis in utero.

mediate t. indirect t.

placental t. return to the newborn, through the umbilical vessels, of some of the blood contained in the fetal placenta.

replacement t. , substitution t. exchange t.

twin-to-twin t. an intrauterine abnormality of fetal circulation in monozygotic twins, in which blood is shunted directly from one twin to the other; cf. placental t.

transgene (trans·gene) (trans'jēn) a gene that has been spliced into a self-replicating DNA.

transgenic (trans·gen·ic) (trans-jen'ik) [*trans-* + *genic*] pertaining to the experimental splicing of a segment of DNA from one genome onto DNA of another genome.

transglucosylase (trans·glu·co·syl·ase) (trans'gloo-ko'sə-lās) glucosyltransferase.

transglutaminase (trans·glu·tam·in·ase) (trans'gloo-tam'in-ās) protein; glutamine γ-glutamyltransferase.